

Candy apple

The Newsletter of the South Jersey Apple Users Group

Fifty Cents

November 1988

**This month's meeting on November 18:
will be a demonstration of new games
by Rainbird Software**

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The Candy Apple is published for the members of the South Jersey Apple Users Group (SJAUG) and other computer clubs on an exchange basis. SJAUG is a non-profit organization devoted to the exchange of public domain information, ideas, and the common interests of Apple Computer® users and is in no way affiliated with Apple Computers or any other commercial organization. The views expressed herein are the sole responsibility of each author and do not necessarily represent the views of SJAUG. Newsworthy material, classified advertisements, and any other Candy Apple related material should be mailed to the editor: Terry Wilson, 318 Timberline Dr., Mt. Holly, NJ 08060.

Membership renewals and all other correspondence to the club should be addressed to:

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TECHNICAL HELP

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Anyone willing to volunteer help in their particular area of expertise, please contact the editor.

Club Notes

Our program for the month of Oct was on computer learning. October was Computer Learning Month and this was the theme for our monthly program. Carol DeCuzzi discussed how we can help our children at home with our computers. She was assisted by Egghead Software, who discussed the programs they have available. This was a very interesting and informative program. Thanks to Carol for her efforts.

We had Stellar Enterprises at the meeting selling supplies to the members. We welcome their participation in our meetings.

At the September meeting the club started offering IIGS disks for sale. We were selling the new System Disk, V3.2. We will have more of these on hand at the Nov meeting as well as the new IIGS/OS V4.0 disk, IIGS Utilities V3.1 and ProDos 8 V1.7 for members who will not be using the GS software. For our Mac members we will have the new System 6.0.2, a set of four disks: System Tools 1&2, and Utilities 1&2, for sale. We are selling all of these disk for only \$2/disk. Here's your opportunity to get the latest disks from Apple for your system.

The club now has new SIG chairmen for the IIGS SIG. They are presently working to reorganize the SIG and we'll have more information in next month's column. They will meet this month, but a week later than usual, since Thanksgiving falls the day after the regularly scheduled time.

For all you computer artists, the club is planning to have an art contest in February. There will be both color and black and white categories. More on this later, but start working on your entries now.

Our program for this month will be a demonstration of new game programs developed by Rainbird Software. This is a company that has programs distributed by Mediagenic, who used to be called Activision. They will have some giveaways. This should be a fun night.

See you at the meeting.

-Gus Banks



Letter From the Editor

As you have noticed, Jeanne and I have moved our operations to the Macintosh over the past six months. The natural result of this change in focus is that we are losing touch with the Apple II world. We still have an Apple IIGs here, but rarely do we use it. Things are developing with the new GS/OS, and also with the new Apple IIc+, and we need someone to join us on the Candy Apple to cover news, reviews, tips, and commentary for the major segment of our club, the Apple II users.

We have a cluster of members who contribute items for the newsletter, but we really need someone to pitch in more directly in the editing area. That

means someone to pick and choose among BBS items, other user group newsletters, and submissions from our own group, then clean up, condense, flesh out, or whatever needs to be done to put it in final publication form. You could come over to our place on the final night or two of production. You could use our computer. We could have coffee and brownies. It could be fun!

As much as we enjoy creating the newsletter, we feel we don't serve the general membership the way we used to, when we were pre-Mac. If you'd like to experiment with desktop publishing on the Apple II, please get in touch with either of us! Thanks!

-Terry Wilson

IN TONGUES

Word Games

This month, let's have a little fun with words. I'll discuss certain aspects of the language, and then ask a question. Answers to the questions will be found elsewhere in this issue.

First of all, let's note that when a people move from one place to another they take their national name along with them. So we come to the first question. In 100 A.D. where did the Scots live? Where did the English live?

We routinely complain about names of Central Europeans, and how they can seem unpronounceable (Although Wojciekiewicz is pronounced exactly as it is spelled). But consider the plight of people who have been brought up on a purely syllabic (consonant vowel consonant vowel) language like Japanese. How can they be expected to pronounce a word like 'Christmas'? The best they can come up with 'Karisamas'. But the English language contains one common word that will drive syllabists out of their mind. It is nine letters long, every letter is pronounced, and it contains exactly one vowel. What is it?

A quickie, what five letter word becomes shorter when you add two letters to it?

A palindrome is a sentence that reads the same forward as backward. An example would be "Madam, I'm Adam". (Punctuation must be ignored of course.)

Most of these palindromes are presented as (Apocryphal) quotes by some famous figure in history. The one about Teddy Roosevelt is a classic,

"A man, a plan, a canal, Panama!"

Can you think of one that is attributed to Napoleon? (It's in English, even though Napoleon didn't speak that language.)

A not very good variation on the palindrome also exists. What is remarkable about this sentence? "Now, no swims on Mon."

Another quickie. What five letter word does every Harvard graduate pronounce wrong.

How's this for adding to the Tower of Babel? The Carib Indians (now extinct) had three separate languages, one for men, one for women, and one for war councils. The women could use the men's language only when speaking to a man, and were never permitted to learn the war council language. Is this any worse than Israel resurrecting Hebrew, or the Irish bringing back Gaelic?

Newspapers have furnished us with some of our most memorable quotations by corrupting what was actually said. Churchill's original statement was too long to fit into a headline, so it was shortened to "Blood, Sweat, and Tears". What was the original?


For some reason, people are fascinated by long words. Ask any reasonably well educated person for the longest non-technical word in the English language, and he'll probably reply "antidisestablishmentarianism". But the Oxford English Dictionary lists a longer one, 'floocinaucinihilipilification'. What does it mean?

Enough already. Go look at the answers (on page 6.)

-WM Carey

Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5  Candy Apple deadline
	6	7	8	9	10	11  Exec Brd Mtg
	13	14	15 GR.A.P.E. Meeting, Delaware	16	17	18  Main Meeting, 7:30
	20	21	22	23	24	19 PACS Meeting, La Salle Coll.
	27	28	29	30  IIGS SIG		26

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
DECEMBER				1	2	3  Candy Apple deadline
	4	5	6	7	8	9  Exec Brd Mtg
	11	12	13	14	15	16  Main Meeting
	18	19	20 GR.A.P.E. Meeting, Delaware	21  IIGS SIG	22	17 PACS Meeting, La Salle Coll.
	25	26	27	28	29	24

Meetings begin at 7:30 pm unless otherwise announced. For SIG meeting locations and other information, call the appropriate numbers listed in

the Officers' Box on page 2. Map to the Main Meeting, at the Cherry Hill Municipal Building, is on the back cover.

November Disk of the Month

The disk of the month for November is a ProDOS program called Squirt. If you have ever used a ProDOS disk with several different programs on it, you know that once you exit from the first program, ProDOS asks you for a pathname for the next application. Once that happens, you can't get a catalog for the disk, and if you don't remember the exact pathname, you're stuck. To get out of this predicament, you have to re-boot the disk.

Squirt takes care of this problem. When you boot a disk that has the Squirt-modified ProDOS on it, Squirt presents you with a menu of all the files available (on all of your drives), and you select the one you want by entering the corresponding letter. When you exit from the program, instead of being asked for the pathname, you're again presented with the menu for your selection. Once you have Squirt in memory, it stays there, inside of ProDOS, and is not affected when you switch programs

(unless you load a different system).

When you first boot Squirt, you are presented with three options. The first one lets you install Squirt in ProDOS (in memory). You then execute Squirt, and get the menus, but Squirt disappears when you turn off the machine. The second option lets you print the instructions, either by directing them to your 80-column card (slot 3), or the printer (slot 1). (You must have an 80 column display to read the instructions on the screen.) The third option incorporates Squirt into ProDOS and installs the modified ProDOS onto a disk. You thus create a bootable disk which executes Squirt when it is booted, presenting you with the menu immediately.

The documentation for Squirt says it will work on a II-series Apple, with any version of ProDOS. It also works on the Franklin, so it seems to be compatible with any machine using ProDOS.

The disk will be available at the main meeting on Friday (11/18).
—Mike Wogan

Ilgs SIG

The Ilgs SIG will meet a week later, on November 30, due to Thanksgiving the week before. Ordinarily, they meet the Wednesday following the main meeting. Larre Hoke has, after graciously holding the meetings at his place for two years, decided to let someone else have a turn. So now the meetings will be at Bob Bobik's house in Mt. Laurel (call him at 778-2105 for directions), and Jack Dougherty will plan the agenda.

If you're a Ilgs user, you will enjoy the Ilgs SIG. They help each other solve problems and exchange experiences with various software and hardware products.

Mac SIG

The Macintosh SIG is looking for someone to lead it. If you'd like to be that person, please get in touch with any of the officers listed in page 2.

Executive Board Meeting

The SJAUG board meets the Friday before the Main Meeting. Anyone is welcome to come. Call Mike Wogan (page 2) for directions to the meeting place.

November 1988

MESSAGE BOARD FOR TEACHERS

*Let's get together on-line,
exchange ideas, get help*

*CALL 424-1382
Type MB after log-on*

Help Wanted Co-Editor

Apple II enthusiast to share the responsibilities as editor of the Candy Apple. Sift through a variety of newsletters to cull appropriate articles for reprinting, or come up with your own material. AppleWorks facility desired.

*Please contact either
Terry or Jeanne at 234-2944.*



Apple Announces MacTCP

Apple Computer, Inc. recently announced MacTCP™, network software based on the TCP/IP industry standard, that lets Macintosh® personal computers operate and share information with computer systems made by many different manufacturers.

MacTCP is Apple's software implementation of Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) for the Macintosh operating system. MacTCP is the fundamental building block that lets Macintosh users in universities, government, and business operate with Cray supercomputers, Unix®-based workstations, Digital Equipment's VAX systems, and many other computers that use TCP/IP protocols.

MacTCP runs on any Macintosh from the 512Ke to the new Macintosh IIx over both Ethernet and LocalTalk™ compatible cabling systems. MacTCP will be licensed to third-party developers to develop applications such as electronic mail, virtual terminal, file transfer, database access and distributed applications.

—AppleLink

Kermit Disk Revisited

Bill Carey's review of the Kermit disk in the October Candy Apple is a little misleading. Evidently Bill was given a copy of the disk without side 2 being copied.

This disk was one I got originally from the Hartford Apple Club, and gave to Mark to put into the Disk Library. It has Kermit under DOS 3.3 on one side and ProDOS on the other. I haven't tried transmitting with either version of the program, partly because I don't have ready access to anyone

with Kermit at the other end. The DOS 3.3 side boots up and presents you with a somewhat cryptic cursor. All I did at that point was enter "H" and I got a complete listing of the commands available (transfer files, dial up, etc.), along with an explanation of each one. The ProDOS side of the disk does contain a number of TXT files, but they're easy to read. For example, I read some of them using the "View Files" and "Text" option on Copy II+, and I think AppleWorks would probably read them. One of the files I looked at was an example of how to set up a macro which would sign you onto CompuServe. As far as I can tell, the programs appear to be working.

Mark Wannop or Steve Opfermann have copies of the Kermit disk in the disk library—the complete disk, not the fragmented version Bill described.

—Mike Wogan

ANSWERS, from *In Tongues* on page 3

In 100 A.D., the Scots lived in Ireland, and the English (Angles) lived in Germany.

The nine letter word with only one vowel is 'strengths'.

The word that becomes shorter when you add two letters to it is 'short'.

The palindrome attributed to Napoleon in "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

"Now, no swims on Mon", reads the same upside down.

The word every Harvard graduate pronounces wrong is 'wrong'.

Churchill's original statement was, "I have nothing to offer you but blood, tears, toil and sweat." A much worse example of misquoting occurred when Secretary of Defense, Charles Wilson said "What's good for the country is good for General Motors". The left-leaning press twisted it around to "What's good for General Motors is good for the country."

The word means "The act or habit of declaring as worthless, such as 'I admired him for his floccin-aucinihilipilification of money'." It was coined by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, following rules laid down by nineteenth century grammarians for creating such words.

—WM Carey

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The Hard Disk (part 1)

By Richard Thomas

A hard disk is just another type of informational storage device similar to a floppy disk except that, as the name implies, the storage media is not a thin vinyl disk, but a thicker metal one. Furthermore, a hard disk is not removable from the disk drive as is a floppy, but is permanently fixed within the drive. Also unlike a floppy disk, the hard disk is kept constantly spinning within the drive, usually at about 3,000 RPM's. Hard disks are considerably faster than are floppies, the rapid rate of rotation being one of the main reasons; since the disk is spinning so rapidly at all times, access to any particular part of the disk, as well as actual reading or writing operations, is much faster.

Besides their greatly increased speed over floppy drives, the biggest advantage to having a hard disk drive is the great convenience that their large storage capacity affords. A double sided 3.5 inch floppy disk can only hold about 0.8 megabytes of information. The standard for hard disks these days, on the other hand, is around 21 megabytes (although 5, 10, 40, 80 and more megabyte hard disks are also available)! Obviously, with this much storage capacity, everything you use, including both programs and data files, can probably be put on one disk, eliminating the need to ever swap a floppy again!

Of course, all this speed and convenience comes at a price. The average cost of a 0.8 megabyte floppy disk is \$2.00, or \$2.50 per megabyte, whereas the average cost of a 21 megabyte hard disk is around \$750 or \$35.71 per megabyte! Also remember that a hard disk can not be removed from the drive—once it's filled up, you have to buy a whole new drive. So, a hard disk tends to be a great convenience for those who wish to pay for it. Of course, if you are in the habit of creating data files larger than 800K (0.8 megabytes), then a hard disk becomes a necessity.

Even if you have a hard disk, you still can not forget about floppies. A hard disk can become damaged and unreadable, just like a floppy (except the consequences are much more severe since you can potentially lose so much more data!) You therefore must still back-up everything onto floppy disks, regularly! Many hard disks come with their own back-up utilities which aid in this task, automatically backing up files meeting a criteria specified by you, such as everything which has been modified within

the last week.

Using a Hard Disk

In use, a hard disk is really no different than a floppy, except you can't eject it and the potential for disaster is far greater if you mess up! If you have a SCSI hard disk (one which connects to the SCSI port on the Mac Plus, SE, or Mac II), you simply turn on the hard disk and then the Mac, and the Mac will boot directly to the hard disk (as long as you have a System folder on it, of course). You then just start working, as though you have one big floppy disk! If you have a hard disk which connects to the external disk drive port or one of the serial ports on the Mac, and you have the old 64K ROM's, then you may need to boot the Mac from a start-up floppy before the hard disk is recognized. If you have an internal hard disk, when the Mac is turned on, it will boot directly to the hard disk.

When turning off a hard disk, you should always do a Shut Down from the Finder. Otherwise, you may find that it takes a considerable length of time for the Mac to boot up the next time you turn it on. This is most noticeable on heavily loaded hard disks. The technical explanation for this is that Shut Down unmounts all mounted volumes. When an HFS volume is mounted (e.g., next boot) and the flag is NOT there (meaning the volume has not been properly unmounted), then the volume bitmap is rebuilt—a potentially time-consuming process. This can take several minutes on a full hard disk. When turning off a Mac connected to a hard disk, always do a Shut Down from the Finder and turn off the Mac when the message telling you it's safe to do so appears on the screen. Then you may turn off the hard disk (If you have an internal hard disk, forget this second step!)

Do not operate a hard disk in a room where smoke or other fine particulate matter is present. Although hard disks have built-in air filters, over time smoke will coat the media with a destructive film, causing permanent damage. Since the read/write heads in hard disks float just above the disk surface, as close as only 0.000025 inches, it does not take much contamination to close the gap and damage the disk.

Never move a hard disk when it is running!

Thanks to the MUG NEWS SERVICE, Aug. 1988.

This article is reprinted from the Texas A&M Intropak, Jan, 1987. (Part 2 will appear next month)

New IIGs Disks in the Library

The new Apple IIGs public domain disks are now available at the SJAUG main meetings. If you like Mean 18 scenes, Print Shop GS fonts, graphics, and borders, utilities such as Mac to GS conversion, we've got it. There are ten disks with things from GS fonts to STARTPIC and STARTSOUND, which run pictures or sounds while ProDOS 16 is loading.

The desk accessories disks come with full documentation and tutorials to help you understand the procedures for loading NDAs and CDAs.

If you've been looking for utilities like DeArc, BLU, FONTVIEW (displays the fonts on your disk) and background music, come and get 'em.

SHRCONVERT, by Jason Harper, on GS10 will convert hi-res and double hi-res pictures to Super

Hi-res files. It will also convert Atari, Commodore, PrintShop, Macintosh, and Amiga files. This is a ProDOS 16 file with dialog boxes. After you look at the pictures, you can save them in whatever GS format you choose.

SHRCONVERT 2.0 is a more elaborate version by the same author, but it is shareware. The documentation for both programs and other programs on the disk is carefully done, informing the user at each step.

The club now has the new GS/OS system disk we've been reading about in the Apple II magazines. The club also received the printed manual to the new systems disk, which has been put in the club library. See the librarian, Mike Wogan, about checking it out.

—Ethel Graham

Household Hints for the Finder

I tend to keep a bunch of miscellany in a basic 'documents' folder for each program I use, and sometimes the folder gets pretty full. Setting the view 'by date' let's me see immediately what I've worked on over the last few days, which is especially helpful when files have similar names.

When I copy files onto 3.5" disks I try to pack as much on as possible. I've noticed more than a few people who drag things into the disk icon on the desktop without opening a window for the disk. I always click open the disk first so I have an active window to display how much room I have left. You can still drag things into the disk icon if you want; just put the open window out of the way where you can still see the size status. (The size status only shows in the 'by icon' view. If you work with another view, keep an empty folder 'by icon' open in the background to track disk space.)

The following are a few basic *option* and *command* sequences to use on the finder desktop.

while holding down the Option Key:

- select Clean Up and the icons in the active window will align themselves in neat rows and columns. (Caution: don't use this if you've painstakingly shifted icons around to avoid long names overlapping.)
- click on a close box and all windows will close.
- open up folders to access your program. When you quit back to the finder, the folders you

opened will be closed automatically.

while holding down the Command Key:

- move an inactive window out of the way (GS also)
- drag icons and they will snap to an invisible grid.

Now for the crowning touch: **arranging Icons alphabetically.**

1. Set the view 'by name'
2. Select All
3. Drag the whole group out of their folder and onto the desktop (they'll land in one big pile).
4. Set the view 'by icon'
5. Drag the pile back into the folder.
6. Hold down option key and select Clean Up

—Terry Wilson

Label Those 3.5" Disks

I was at a user group meeting recently where some copying was going on. I had a new, unlabeled dark blue disk in someone else's Mac II. Another person wanted to copy a file, and not being able to see the dark disk in the drive, tried to shove her disk in. I stopped her before she forced anything.

From now on, I put on labels before I do anything else. I also initialize my disk as soon as I get them. Saves a lot of time later on.

From Computer Campus' BBS:

Mac II

Q: Many of my customers are asking if they can use their Macintosh II standing "on end", particularly with the Kensington product which was designed just for that purpose.

A: Apple does NOT recommend that the Macintosh II CPU be used standing on end. The CPU was designed to lay flat on its rubber feet. On page 18 of the Macintosh II Manual that is shipped with each CPU it states:

"WARNING: Always keep your computer's main unit flat, sitting on its rubber feet. Standing it on edge defeats the cooling design and is likely to make your computer overheat. This may eventually damage the main unit."

There has been NO change in this policy or warning, and anyone who uses his CPU on end is doing so completely at his OWN risk.

IIGs and Desk Accessories

Q: Why are we unable to bring up such desktop accessories as the calculator under System 3.1? The new system seems to be different than the old system with regard to the desktop accessories.

A: Under System 3.1, all desk accessories, whether Classic or New, must reside in a folder inside the SYSTEM folder called DESK.ACCS. Classic desk accessories must be file type \$B8 and New desk accessories must be file type \$B9. If they are correctly copied into the DESK.ACCS folder, and have the right file type, they should work without any problems. The CDA's will be loaded automatically when the system is booted. NDA's will appear under the Apple Icon as do Macintosh DA's. Memory is the major constraint: DA's will not load if there is not enough memory to accommodate them.

Parameter RAM on the IIGs

Q: Is there a way to reset all the control panel settings on the Apple IIGs automatically?

A: Yes there is. You can reset the Parameter RAM on your IIGs which will restore all the default settings in the control panel. To reset Parameter RAM, press Option-Shift-Control-Reset. You will be presented with four options: Select #2 - Set System Standards and 60 Hertz. All control panel settings will be reset and your system will reboot.

Mac System 6.0.2 in Club Library

The latest Macintosh system upgrade is in our library. If you've tried system 6.0 and decided it was more trouble than it was worth, this version promises to fix the multitude of problems it had.



Candy Apple Toolbox



The Candy Apple is put together on a Mac II and the masters are printed on a LaserWriter NT. We use Quark XPress, a self-contained page layout and word processing program, along with Adobe Illustrator for the Candy Apple logos, and MacDrawII for the Calendar. Palatino is the font used in the body copy, with Revue for headlines.

Terry Wilson is the editor, who writes, rewrites, proofs, formats, and lays out the newsletter. She is assisted by Jeanne Lorenzo, who also writes and does a great deal of typing and running around for stamps, printing, etc.

Additionally, club members Bill Carey, Ethel Graham, Gus Banks, and Mike Wogan regularly contribute to the Candy Apple. This newsletter is for you, the membership; therefore we strongly urge your submissions and feedback. Mail us a disk at 318 Timberline Dr., Mt. Holly, NJ 08060, or leave text files for us on the bulletin board (424-1382).

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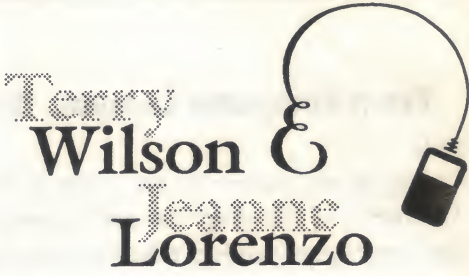




Map to Main Meeting

3rd Friday of the month at 7:30 pm

At the Municipal Building next to the police station on
Mercer Street in Cherry Hill



Terry Wilson & Jeanne Lorenzo

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